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## **WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. A selective androgen receptor modulator (SARM) compound represented by the structure of formula I:

$$Z \xrightarrow{(R_3)_m} NH \xrightarrow{R_L} T \times (R_2)_m$$

$$Z \xrightarrow{Q} Q$$

Ι

X is a bond, O, CH<sub>2</sub>, NH, S, Se, PR, NO or NR; G is O or S;

T is OH, OR, -NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>, or NHCOR;

R is alkyl, haloalkyl, dihaloalkyl, trihaloalkyl,  $CH_2F$ ,  $CHF_2$ ,  $CF_3$ ,  $CF_2CF_3$ , aryl, phenyl, halogen, alkenyl or OH;

R<sub>1</sub> is CH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>F, CHF<sub>2</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, or CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>;

R<sub>2</sub> is F, Cl, Br, I, CH<sub>3</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, OH, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>, NHCOCF<sub>3</sub>, NHCOR, alkyl, arylalkyl, OR, NH<sub>2</sub>, NHR, NR<sub>2</sub>, SR;

R<sub>3</sub> is F, Cl, Br, I, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, COR, COOH, CONHR, CF<sub>3</sub>, SnR<sub>3</sub>, or R<sub>3</sub> together with the benzene ring to which it is attached forms a fused ring system represented by the structure:

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Z is NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, COR, COOH, or CONHR;

Y is CF<sub>3</sub>, F, Br, Cl, I, CN, or SnR<sub>3</sub>;

Q is N<sub>3</sub> or NHCOCH<sub>2</sub>Hal;

Hal is halogen;

n is an integer of 1-4; and m is an integer of 1-3.

2. A selective androgen receptor modulator (SARM) compound represented by the structure of formula I:

$$(R_3)_m$$
 $Z$ 
 $NH$ 
 $R_1$ 
 $C$ 
 $R_2)_n$ 
 $Q$ 

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X is a bond, O, CH2, NH, S, Se, PR, NO or NR;

G is O or S;

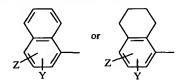
T is OH, OR, -NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>, or NHCOR;

R is alkyl, haloalkyl, dihaloalkyl, trihaloalkyl,  $CH_2F$ ,  $CHF_2$ ,  $CF_3$ ,  $CF_2CF_3$ , aryl, phenyl, halogen, alkenyl or OH;

R<sub>1</sub> is CH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>F, CHF<sub>2</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, or CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>;

R<sub>2</sub> is F, Cl, Br, I, CH<sub>3</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, OH, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>, NHCOCF<sub>3</sub>, NHCOR, alkyl, arylalkyl, OR, NH<sub>2</sub>, NHR, NR<sub>2</sub>, SR;

R<sub>3</sub> is F, Cl, Br, I, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, COR, COOH, CONHR, CF<sub>3</sub>, SnR<sub>3</sub>, or R<sub>3</sub> together with the benzene ring to which it is attached forms a fused ring system represented by the structure:



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Z is NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, COR, COOH, or CONHR; Y is CF<sub>3</sub>, F, Br, Cl, I, CN, or SnR<sub>3</sub>;

Q is N<sub>3</sub> or NHCOCH<sub>2</sub>Hal;

Hal is halogen;

## n is an integer of 1-4; and m is an integer of 1-3;

or its analog, isomer, metabolite, derivative, pharmaceutically acceptable salt, pharmaceutical product, N-oxide, hydrate or any combination thereof.

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- 3. The compound according to claim 1, wherein G is O.
- 4. The compound according to claim 1, wherein T is OH.
- 5. The compound according to claim 1, wherein R<sub>1</sub> is CH<sub>3</sub>.
  - 6. The compound according to claim 1, wherein X is O.
  - 7. The compound according to claim 1, wherein Z is  $NO_2$ .
  - 8. The compound according to claim 1, wherein Z is CN.
  - 9. The compound according to claim 1, wherein Y is  $CF_3$ .
  - 10. The compound according to claim 1, wherein Q is NHCOCH<sub>2</sub>Cl.
  - 11. The compound according to claim 1, wherein Q is NHCOCH<sub>2</sub>Cl.
  - 12. The compound according to claim 1, wherein Q is  $N_3$ .
  - 13. The compound according to claim 1, wherein said compound is an alkylating agent.
- 14. A selective androgen receptor modulator

  (SARM) compound represented by the structure of formula II:

$$A \xrightarrow{NH} \begin{matrix} R_1 \\ G \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} T \\ X \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} T \end{matrix}$$

wherein

X is a bond, O, CH<sub>2</sub>, NH, S, Se, PR, NO or NR;

G is O or S;

R<sub>1</sub> is CH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>F, CHF<sub>2</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, or CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>;

T is OH, OR, -NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>, or NHCOR;

R is alkyl, haloalkyl, dihaloalkyl, trihaloalkyl,  $CH_2F$ ,  $CHF_2$ ,  $CF_3$ ,  $CF_2CF_3$ , aryl, phenyl, halogen, alkenyl or OH;

A is a ring selected from:

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B is a ring selected from:

$$Q_{2} \qquad Q_{1} \qquad Q_{2} \qquad Q_{1} \qquad Q_{2} \qquad Q_{1} \qquad Q_{2} \qquad Q_{2} \qquad Q_{1} \qquad Q_{2} \qquad Q_{2$$

wherein A and B cannot simultaneously be a benzene ring;

Z is NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, COOH, COR, NHCOR or CONHR;

Y is CF<sub>3</sub>, F, I, Br, Cl, CN CR<sub>3</sub> or SnR<sub>3</sub>;

Q<sub>1</sub> is N<sub>3</sub> or NHCOCH<sub>2</sub>Hal;

Hal is halogen;

Q<sub>2</sub> is a hydrogen, alkyl, halogen, CF<sub>3</sub>, CN CR<sub>3</sub>, SnR<sub>3</sub>, NR<sub>2</sub>, NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>, NHCOCF<sub>3</sub>, NHCOR, NHCONHR, NHCOOR, OCONHR, CONHR, NHCSCH<sub>3</sub>, NHCSCF<sub>3</sub>, NHCSR NHSO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, NHSO<sub>2</sub>R, OR, COR, OCOR, OSO<sub>2</sub>R, SO<sub>2</sub>R, SR,

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$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & & \\ & &$$

Q<sub>3</sub> and Q<sub>4</sub> are independently of each other a hydrogen, alkyl, halogen, CF<sub>3</sub>, CN CR<sub>3</sub>, SnR<sub>3</sub>, NR<sub>2</sub>, NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>, NHCOCF<sub>3</sub>, NHCOR, NHCONHR, NHCOOR, OCONHR, CONHR, NHCSCH<sub>3</sub>, NHCSCF<sub>3</sub>, NHCSR NHSO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, NHSO<sub>2</sub>R, OR, COR, OCOR, OSO<sub>2</sub>R, SO<sub>2</sub>R or SR;

 $W_1$  is O, NH, NR, NO or S; and  $W_2$  is N or NO.

15. A selective androgen receptor modulator
(SARM) compound represented by the structure of formula II:

$$A \xrightarrow{NH} G^{T} X \xrightarrow{B}$$

II

wherein

X is a bond, O, CH<sub>2</sub>, NH, S, Se, PR, NO or NR; G is O or S;

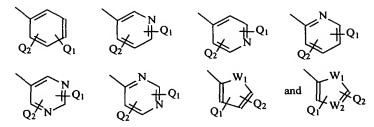
R<sub>1</sub> is CH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>F, CHF<sub>2</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, or CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>;

T is OH, OR, -NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>, or NHCOR;

R is alkyl, haloalkyl, dihaloalkyl, trihaloalkyl, CH<sub>2</sub>F, CHF<sub>2</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>, aryl, phenyl, halogen, alkenyl or OH;

A is a ring selected from:

B is a ring selected from:



wherein A and B cannot simultaneously be a benzene ring;

Z is NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, COOH, COR, NHCOR or CONHR;

Y is CF<sub>3</sub>, F, I, Br, Cl, CN CR<sub>3</sub> or SnR<sub>3</sub>;

Q<sub>1</sub> is N<sub>3</sub> or NHCOCH<sub>2</sub>Hal;

Hal is halogen;

Q<sub>2</sub> is a hydrogen, alkyl, halogen, CF<sub>3</sub>, CN CR<sub>3</sub>, SnR<sub>3</sub>, NR<sub>2</sub>, NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>, NHCOCF<sub>3</sub>, NHCOR, NHCONHR, NHCOOR, OCONHR, CONHR, NHCSCH<sub>3</sub>, NHCSCF<sub>3</sub>, NHCSR NHSO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, NHSO<sub>2</sub>R, OR, COR, OCOR, OSO<sub>2</sub>R, SO<sub>2</sub>R, SR,

$$W_1$$
 or  $W_1$   $Q_4$   $W_2$   $Q_3$ 

Q<sub>3</sub> and Q<sub>4</sub> are independently of each other a hydrogen, alkyl, halogen, CF<sub>3</sub>, CN CR<sub>3</sub>, SnR<sub>3</sub>, NR<sub>2</sub>, NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>, NHCOCF<sub>3</sub>, NHCOR, NHCONHR, NHCOOR, OCONHR, CONHR, NHCSCH<sub>3</sub>, NHCSCF<sub>3</sub>, NHCSR NHSO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, NHSO<sub>2</sub>R, OR, COR, OCOR, OSO<sub>2</sub>R, SO<sub>2</sub>R or SR; W<sub>1</sub> is O, NH, NR, NO or S; and

W<sub>2</sub> is N or NO;

or its analog, isomer, metabolite, derivative, pharmaceutically acceptable salt, pharmaceutical product, N-oxide, hydrate or any combination thereof.

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- 16. The compound according to claim 14, wherein G is O.
- 17. The compound according to claim 14, wherein T is OH.
- 18. The compound according to claim 14, wherein R<sub>1</sub> is CH<sub>3</sub>.

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- 19. The compound according to claim 14, wherein X is O.
- 20. The compound according to claim 14, wherein Z is  $NO_2$ .
- 21. The compound according to claim 14, wherein Z is CN.
  - 22. The compound according to claim 14, wherein Y is  $CF_3$ .
  - 23. The compound according to claim 14, wherein  $Q_1$  is NHCOCH<sub>2</sub>Cl.
  - 24. The compound according to claim 14, wherein Q<sub>1</sub> is NHCOCH<sub>2</sub>Cl.
  - 25. The compound according to claim 14, wherein  $Q_1$  is  $N_3$ .
- 15 26. The compound according to claim 14, wherein said compound is an alkylating agent.
  - 27. A selective androgen receptor modulator (SARM) compound represented by the structure of formula III:

$$X$$
 $Y$ 
 $NH$ 
 $R_1$ 
 $T$ 
 $T$ 
 $T$ 
 $T$ 

wherein X is a bond, O, CH<sub>2</sub>, NH, S, Se, PR, NO or NR;

G is O or S;

T is OH, OR, -NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>, or NHCOR

Z is NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, COOH, COR, NHCOR or CONHR;

Y is CF<sub>3</sub>, F, I, Br, Cl, CN, CR<sub>3</sub> or SnR<sub>3</sub>;

Q is N<sub>3</sub> or NHCOCH<sub>2</sub>Hal;

Hal is halogen;

R is alkyl, haloalkyl, dihaloalkyl, trihaloalkyl, CH<sub>2</sub>F, CHF<sub>2</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>, aryl, phenyl, halogen, alkenyl or OH; and R<sub>1</sub> is CH<sub>2</sub>F, CHF<sub>2</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, or CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>.

28. A selective androgen receptor modulator (SARM) compound represented by the structure of formula III:

$$Z$$
 $NH$ 
 $R_1$ 
 $T$ 
 $T$ 
 $T$ 
 $T$ 

wherein

X is a bond, O, CH2, NH, S, Se, PR, NO or NR;

G is O or S;

T is OH, OR, -NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>, or NHCOR

Z is NO2, CN, COOH, COR, NHCOR or CONHR;

Y is CF<sub>3</sub>, F, I, Br, Cl, CN, CR<sub>3</sub> or SnR<sub>3</sub>;

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Q is N<sub>3</sub> or NHCOCH<sub>2</sub>Hal;

Hal is halogen;

R is alkyl, haloalkyl, dihaloalkyl, trihaloalkyl, CH<sub>2</sub>F, CHF<sub>2</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>, aryl, phenyl, halogen, alkenyl or OH; and

R<sub>1</sub> is CH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>F, CHF<sub>2</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, or CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>;

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or its analog, isomer, metabolite, derivative, pharmaceutically acceptable salt, pharmaceutical product, N-oxide, hydrate or any combination thereof.

- 29. The compound according to claim 27, wherein G is O.
- 30. The compound according to claim 27, wherein T is OH.
- 31. The compound according to claim 27, wherein  $R_1$  is  $CH_3$ .
- 32. The compound according to claim 27, wherein X is O.

- 33. The compound according to claim 27, wherein Z is  $NO_2$ .
- 34. The compound according to claim 27, wherein Z is CN.
- 35. The compound according to claim 27, wherein Y is  $CF_3$ .
- 36. The compound according to claim 27, wherein Q is NHCOCH<sub>2</sub>Cl.
- 37. The compound according to claim 27, wherein Q is NHCOCH<sub>2</sub>Cl.
- 38. The compound according to claim 27, wherein Q is  $N_3$ .
- 39. The compound according to claim 27, wherein said compound is an alkylating agent.
- 40. The compound according to claim 27, represented by the structure of formula IV:

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- 41. A composition comprising the selective androgen receptor modulator compound of claim 1, 14, 27 or 40 and/or its analog, derivative, isomer, metabolite, pharmaceutically acceptable salt, pharmaceutical product, hydrate or N-oxide or any combination thereof; and a suitable carrier or diluent.
- 42. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of the selective androgen

receptor modulator compound of claim 1, 14, 27 or 40 and/or its analog, derivative, isomer, metabolite, pharmaceutically acceptable salt, pharmaceutical product, hydrate or N-oxide or any combination thereof; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent or salt.

43. A method of suppressing spermatogenesis in a subject comprising administering to said subject with the selective androgen receptor modulator compound of claim 1, 14, 27 or 40 and/or its analog, derivative, isomer, metabolite, pharmaceutically acceptable salt, pharmaceutical product, hydrate or N-oxide or any combination thereof, in an amount effective to suppress sperm production.

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44. A method of contraception in a male subject, comprising the step of administering to said subject the selective androgen receptor modulator compound of claim 1, 14, 27 or 40 and/or its analog, derivative, isomer, metabolite, pharmaceutically acceptable salt, pharmaceutical product, hydrate or N-oxide or any combination thereof, in an amount effective to suppress sperm production in said subject, thereby effecting contraception in said subject.

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45. A method of hormone therapy comprising the step of administering to said subject the selective androgen receptor modulator compound of claim 1, 14, 27 or 40 and/or its analog, derivative, isomer, metabolite, pharmaceutically acceptable salt, pharmaceutical product, hydrate or N-oxide or any combination thereof, in an amount effective to effect a change in an androgen-dependent condition.

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- 46. A method of hormone replacement therapy comprising the step of administering to said subject the selective androgen receptor modulator compound of claim 1, 14, 27 or 40 and/or its analog, derivative, isomer, metabolite, pharmaceutically acceptable salt, pharmaceutical product, hydrate or N-oxide or any combination thereof, in an amount effective to effect a change in an androgen-dependent condition.
- 47. A method of preventing prostate cancer in a subject, comprising the step of administering to said subject the selective androgen receptor modulator compound of claim 1, 14, 27 or 40 and/or its analog, derivative, isomer, metabolite, pharmaceutically acceptable salt, pharmaceutical product, hydrate or N-oxide or any combination thereof, in an amount effective to prevent prostate cancer in said subject.
- 48. A method of treating a subject having a hormone related condition, comprising the step of administering to said subject the selective androgen receptor modulator compound of claim 1, 14, 27 or 40 and/or its analog, derivative, isomer, metabolite, pharmaceutically acceptable salt, pharmaceutical product, hydrate or N-oxide or any combination thereof, in an amount effective to effect a change in an androgen-dependent condition.
- 49. A method of treating a subject suffering from prostate cancer, comprising the step of administering to said subject the selective androgen receptor modulator compound of claim 1, 14, 27 or 40 and/or its analog, derivative, isomer, metabolite, pharmaceutically acceptable salt, pharmaceutical product, hydrate or N-oxide or any combination

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thereof, in an amount effective to treat prostate cancer in said subject.

- 50. A method of delaying the progression of prostate cancer in a subject suffering from prostate cancer, comprising the step of administering to said subject the selective androgen receptor modulator compound of claim 1, 14, 27 or 40 and/or its analog, derivative, isomer, metabolite, pharmaceutically acceptable salt, pharmaceutical product, hydrate or N-oxide or any combination thereof, in an amount effective to delay the progression of prostate cancer in said subject.
- 51. A method of preventing the recurrence of prostate cancer in a subject suffering from prostate cancer, comprising the step of administering to said subject the selective androgen receptor modulator compound of claim 1, 14, 27 or 40 and/or its analog, derivative, isomer, metabolite, pharmaceutically acceptable salt, pharmaceutical product, hydrate or N-oxide or any combination thereof, in an amount effective to prevent the recurrence of prostate cancer in said subject.
- 52. A method of treating the recurrence of prostate cancer in a subject suffering from prostate cancer, comprising the step of administering to said subject the selective androgen receptor modulator compound of claim 1, 14, 27 or 40 and/or its analog, derivative, isomer, metabolite, pharmaceutically acceptable salt, pharmaceutical product, hydrate or N-oxide or any combination thereof, in an amount effective to treat the recurrence of prostate cancer in said subject.

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- 53. A method of treating a dry eye condition in a subject suffering from dry eyes, comprising the step of administering to said subject the selective androgen receptor modulator compound of claim 1, 14, 27 or 40 and/or its analog, derivative, isomer, metabolite, pharmaceutically acceptable salt, pharmaceutical product, hydrate or N-oxide or any combination thereof, in an amount effective to treat dry eyes in the subject.
- 54. A method of preventing a dry eye condition in a subject, comprising the step of administering to said subject the selective androgen receptor modulator compound of claim 1, 14, 27 or 40 and/or its analog, derivative, isomer, metabolite, pharmaceutically acceptable salt, pharmaceutical product, hydrate or N-oxide or any combination thereof, in an amount effective to prevent dry eyes in the subject.
  - 55. A method of inducing apoptosis in a prostate cancer cell, comprising the step of contacting said cell with the selective androgen receptor modulator compound of claim 1, 14, 27 or 40 and/or its analog, derivative, isomer, metabolite, pharmaceutically acceptable salt, pharmaceutical product, hydrate or N-oxide or any combination thereof, in an amount effective to induce apoptosis in said cancer cell.
  - 56. A process for preparing a selective androgen receptor modulator (SARM) compound represented by the structure of formula I:

$$(R_3)_m$$
 $Z$ 
 $NH$ 
 $G$ 
 $I$ 
 $R_1$ 
 $Q$ 
 $Q$ 

wherein X is a O, NH, S, Se, PR, or NR;

G is O or S;

T is OH, OR, -NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>, or NHCOR;

R is alkyl, haloalkyl, dihaloalkyl, trihaloalkyl, CH<sub>2</sub>F, CHF<sub>2</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>, aryl, phenyl, halogen, alkenyl or OH;

R<sub>1</sub> is CH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>F, CHF<sub>2</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, or CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>;

R<sub>2</sub> is F, Cl, Br, I, CH<sub>3</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, OH, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>, NHCOCF<sub>3</sub>, NHCOR, alkyl, arylalkyl, OR, NH<sub>2</sub>, NHR, NR<sub>2</sub>, SR;

R<sub>3</sub> is F, Cl, Br, I, CN, NO<sub>2</sub>, COR, COOH, CONHR, CF<sub>3</sub>, SnR<sub>3</sub>, or R<sub>3</sub> together with the benzene ring to which it is attached forms a fused ring system represented by the structure:

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Z is NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, COR, COOH, or CONHR;

Y is CF<sub>3</sub>, F, Br, Cl, I, CN, or SnR<sub>3</sub>;

Q is N<sub>3</sub> or NHCOCH<sub>2</sub>Hal;

Hal is halogen;

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n is an integer of 1-4; and

m is an integer of 1-3;

said process comprising the step of coupling a compound of formula VIII:

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VIII

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wherein Z, Y, G, R<sub>1</sub>, T, R<sub>3</sub> and m are as defined above and L is a leaving group,

with a compound of formula IX:

$$P(R_2)_n$$
 $Q$ 
 $P(R_2)_n$ 

wherein Q, X R<sub>2</sub> and n are as defined above.

57. The process according to claim 56, wherein the compound of formula VIII is prepared by

a. preparing a compound of formula X by ring opening of a cyclic compound of formula XI

$$XI$$
 $HO$ 
 $R$ 
 $T$ 
 $X$ 
 $X$ 

wherein L, R<sub>1</sub>, G and T are as defined above, and T<sub>1</sub> is O or NH; and

b. reacting an amine of formula

XII:

$$(R_3)_m$$
 $NH_2$ 
 $XII$ 

wherein Z, Y,  $R_3$  and m are as defined above, with the compound of formula X, in the presence of a coupling reagent, to produce the compound of formula VIII.

$$(R_3)_m$$
 $NH$ 
 $R_{1_n}$ 
 $T$ 
 $L$ 

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- 58. The process according to claim 56, further comprising the step of purifying said compound of formula I using a mixture of ethanol and water.
- 59. The process according to claim 56, further comprising the step of converting said selective androgen receptor modulator (SARM) compound to its analog, isomer, metabolite, derivative, pharmaceutically acceptable salt, pharmaceutical product, N-oxide, hydrate or any combination thereof.
- 60. A process for preparing a selective androgen receptor modulator (SARM) compound represented by the structure of formula II:

$$A \xrightarrow{NH} G X X_B$$

wherein

X is O, NH, S, Se, PR, or NR;

G is O or S;

R<sub>1</sub> is CH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>F, CHF<sub>2</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, or CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>;

T is OH, OR, -NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>, or NHCOR;

R is alkyl, haloalkyl, dihaloalkyl, trihaloalkyl,  $CH_2F$ ,  $CHF_2$ ,  $CF_3$ ,  $CF_2CF_3$ , aryl, phenyl, halogen, alkenyl or OH;

A is a ring selected from:

B is a ring selected from:

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$$Q_{2} \qquad Q_{1} \qquad Q_{2} \qquad Q_{2$$

wherein A and B cannot simultaneously be a benzene ring; Z is NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, COOH, COR, NHCOR or CONHR; Y is CF<sub>3</sub>, F, I, Br, Cl, CN CR<sub>3</sub> or SnR<sub>3</sub>;

Q<sub>1</sub> is N<sub>3</sub> or NHCOCH<sub>2</sub>Hal;

Hal is halogen;

Q<sub>2</sub> is a hydrogen, alkyl, halogen, CF<sub>3</sub>, CN CR<sub>3</sub>, SnR<sub>3</sub>, NR<sub>2</sub>, NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>, NHCOCF<sub>3</sub>, NHCOR, NHCONHR, NHCOOR, OCONHR, CONHR, NHCSCH<sub>3</sub>, NHCSCF<sub>3</sub>, NHCSR NHSO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, NHSO<sub>2</sub>R, OR, COR, OCOR, OSO<sub>2</sub>R, SO<sub>2</sub>R, SR,

$$W_1$$
 or  $W_1$   $Q_4$   $W_2$   $Q_3$ 

Q<sub>3</sub> and Q<sub>4</sub> are independently of each other a hydrogen, alkyl, halogen, CF<sub>3</sub>, CN CR<sub>3</sub>, SnR<sub>3</sub>, NR<sub>2</sub>, NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>, NHCOCF<sub>3</sub>, NHCOR, NHCONHR, NHCOOR, OCONHR, CONHR, NHCSCH<sub>3</sub>, NHCSCF<sub>3</sub>, NHCSR NHSO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, NHSO<sub>2</sub>R, OR, COR, OCOR, OSO<sub>2</sub>R, SO<sub>2</sub>R or SR;

W<sub>1</sub> is O, NH, NR, NO or S; and

W<sub>2</sub> is N or NO;

said process comprising the step of coupling a compound of formula XIII:

$$A \xrightarrow{NH} \begin{matrix} R_1 & T \\ G & \end{matrix} L$$
XIII

wherein A, G, R<sub>1</sub> and T are as defined above and L is a leaving group, with a compound of formula HX-B wherein B and X are as defined above.

## 61. The process according to claim 60, wherein the amide of formula XIII is prepared by

a.

preparing a compound formula X by ring opening of a cyclic compound

10 of formula XI

wherein L, R<sub>1</sub>, G and T are as defined above, and T<sub>1</sub> is O or NH; and

b. reacti

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ng an amine of formula A-

NH<sub>2</sub> wherein

A is as

defined

above, with

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the compound of formula X in the presence of a coupling reagent, to produce the amide of formula XIII.

$$A \xrightarrow{NH} \begin{matrix} R_1 \\ G \end{matrix} \qquad XIII$$

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- 62. The process according to claim 60, further comprising the step of purifying said compound of formula II using a mixture of ethanol and water
- 63. The process according to claim 60, further comprising the step of converting said selective androgen receptor modulator (SARM) compound to its analog, isomer, metabolite, derivative, pharmaceutically acceptable salt, pharmaceutical product, N-oxide, hydrate or any combination thereof.
  - 64. A process for preparing a selective androgen receptor modulator (SARM) compound represented by the structure of formula III:

$$X$$
 $Y$ 
 $NH$ 
 $R_1$ 
 $T$ 
 $T$ 
 $T$ 
 $T$ 
 $T$ 

wherein X is O, NH, S, Se, PR or NR;

G is O or S;

T is OH, OR, -NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>, or NHCOR

Z is NO<sub>2</sub>, CN, COOH, COR, NHCOR or CONHR;

Y is CF<sub>3</sub>, F, I, Br, Cl, CN, CR<sub>3</sub> or SnR<sub>3</sub>;

Q<sub>1</sub> is N<sub>3</sub> or NHCOCH<sub>2</sub>Hal;

Hal is halogen;

R is alkyl, haloalkyl, dihaloalkyl, trihaloalkyl, CH<sub>2</sub>F, CHF<sub>2</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>,

CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>, aryl, phenyl, halogen, alkenyl or OH; and

R<sub>1</sub> is CH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>F, CHF<sub>2</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, or CF<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub>;

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said process comprising the step of coupling a compound of formula XIV:

$$X = X$$

wherein Z, Y, G R<sub>1</sub> and T are as defined above and L is a leaving group,

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with a compound of formula XV:

wherein Q and X are as defined above.

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65. The process according to claim 64, wherein the compound of formula XIV is prepared by

a.

preparing a compound formula X by ring opening of a cyclic compound

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of formula XI

wherein L, R<sub>1</sub>, and T are as defined above, G is O and T<sub>1</sub> is O or NH;

and

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b. reacti

of formula

XVI

XVI

with the compound of formula X in the presence of a coupling reagent, to produce the compound of formula XIV.

$$X$$
 $Y$ 
 $NH$ 
 $R_1$ 
 $T$ 
 $XIV$ 

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- 66. The process according to claim 64, further comprising the step of purifying said compound of formula III using a mixture of ethanol and water
- 67. The process according to claim 64, further comprising the step of converting said selective androgen receptor modulator (SARM) compound to its analog, isomer, metabolite, derivative, pharmaceutically acceptable salt, pharmaceutical product, N-oxide, hydrate or any combination thereof.

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68. The process according to claim 64, wherein said SARM is represented by the structure of formula IV: